to have lain in conſequence of the head; but the *knee* of *Caſſiopea* is now in ♉ 13° 24' in antecedence of the Comet, whoſe Tail lay not therefore in conſequence, but in antecedence of the line paſſing through its head and the Sun, at about an angle of 10 degrees.

Next Night, being that following the 23 of *April*, I again waited for the Comets riſing; but the Heavens were thick of ſcattered Clouds, and moſt where the Comet roſe, ſo that I almoſt deſpaired of ſeeing it; till about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour after two I ſaw its Tail, which appeared much ſhorter than laſt morning through a break of the Clouds; which ſoon after opening wider I ſaw the head too, and haſting I meaſured its diſtance. *April* 23 at 14^{h} 51' *p.m* from *Mirach* 21° 09'; but before I could get the plain of the Sextant to *Algol*, the Clouds came over the Comet again, and I could ſee it no more.

Hence, and from a courſe Obſervation of it ſent me by an ingenious Friend, I found its motion was direct, and its latitude decreaſing. I hoped nevertheleſs I might ſee it again in the Evenings following, and waited for it; but though they proved ſometimes clear I could never find it, and I believed, that hence forward to us it would be unobſervable.

An Account of ſome Books:

I. *The Natural Hiſtory of* OXFORDSHIRE, *being an Eſſay toward the* Natural Hiſtory *of* ENGLAND: *By* Robert Plot, LL. D. *Printed at the Theater in* Oxford, 1677, *in fol.*

THe worthy and learned Author of this Work, having very generouſly undertaken to make a fuller and ſtricter ſurvey of the Natural and Artificial things of *England*, than hath been made hitherto, and being induced to this undertaking by the conſideration of advancing thereby both the knowledge of *Nature*, and the buſineſs of *Trade*; hath begun to execute this Noble deſign by giving us a very particular account of what occurred to him, for the moſt part upon his own perſonal enquiry, in *Oxfordſhire*. An attempt ſo conſiderable, that if it were purſued by fit perſons all over the World with care, judgment and diligence, would in time produce a juſt *Hiſtory of Nature*, and furniſh both the Philoſopher with good Materials to work with, and generally all ſorts of men with the pleaſant and uſeful knowledge of the riches and wonders of the World.

The

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The Method, obſerved by our Author in this County, and doubtleſs to be obſerved by him in others, is, that he conſiders, 1. Natural things, ſuch as Nature either hath retained the ſame from the beginning, or freely produces in her ordinary courſe, as *Animals*, *Plants*, and the *univerſal Furniture of the World.* 2. Nature's *Extravagances* and *Defects*, occaſioned either by the Exuberancy of matter, or Obſtinacy of impediments, as in *Monſters.* 3. As Nature is reſtrain'd, forced, faſhion'd, or determined by *Artificial* Operations.

More particularly he obſerveth what is remarkable in the Heavens and Air, in Waters, in Earths, Sands, Clays, Stones: Again, in Trees and Plants, where he diſcovers ſeveral, unknown before at the *Oxonian* Phyſick-garden, and others not ordinarily found in this County; together with divers unuſual grains ſown in the ſame. Moreover, in Animals, with things uncommon, attending them. To all which he ſubjoyns many things of *Art*, he met with in this Country.

To give the Reader, out of this curious and vaſt Collection, a few Samples; I ſhall take notice, of an Echo, repeating diſtinctly 17 ſyllables in the day time, and twenty in the night, in *Woodſtock-park*: Of Petrifying waters at *North-Aſhton, Sommerton, &c.* Of a ſort of Sand, which when waſhed and duly order'd, is ſold by retail at 20 ſhillings a Buſhel, at *Kingham*: Of excellent Fire- and Weather-ſtones, at *Teynton* and *Horton*: Of Marble, at *Bletchington*: Of *Lapides Judaici*, at *Heddington*: Of two ſorts of Pear-trees, bearing twice a year, the one at *Stanlake*, call'd the Hundred pound pear, the other at *Latchford*, called the Pear of Paradiſe: Of a rath-ripe *Barley*, ſow'd and return'd again into the Barn in two months time, fetched from *Patney* in *Wiltſhire*: Of a great ſpreading Oak, from boughs end to boughs end 108 feet; under the ſhadow of which, 4300 men may ſufficiently be ſhelter'd: Of a great Old Elm in *Magdalen*-Colledge Grove, barked quite round for many years, and pithleſs, yet lives; and of another great Elm having three Trunks, iſſued out of one root, in St. *John Bapt.* Colledge in *Oxford*: Of a white Linnet, at *Deddington*: Of two Salmons, the one ſomething above, the other ſomething under, a yard in length, catch't in a ſmall Brook that a man may eaſily ſtep over, not above one furlong from the Spring-head, about 200 miles from the Rivers mouth, at *Lillington-Lovel*:

Of a Hog near thirteen hands high, at *Upper-Tadmerton*: Of a Cow, at *Newington*, which whilſt a Calf, before ſhe was eleven months old, produced another; which Animals carrying their burthen uſually no leſs than 9 months, we muſt either admit, that this Cow took Bull at ten or eleven weeks old, or that the Cow her ſelf was at firſt brought forth pregnant of another. Of Deer in *Cornbury park*, which being for a while (in part at leaſt) turn'd into a Cony-warren, the Deer upon it had all *dwarf* heads, the moſt of them irregular, though the Deer themſelves were well grown; but as ſoon as the Warren was deſtroyed by the preſent proprietor, the Deer came again to have as *fair branched* heads as any Deer whatever in the adjoyning Forreſt: Of a Woman of ſixty years old, brought to bed of a Son, both now living, at *Shetford*; and of another of 63 years old, then with Child, when the Author wrote: Of a Woman of 36 years of Age, married, wanting half an inch of a yard in height; born at *Milcomb*: Of ſome perſons, whereof three are in the hundred year of their age; one, died at the age of 103; another, of the age of 112; a third, of the age of 114 years: See p. 19 and p. 212.

Of the things of *Art*, I ſhall here take notice, 1. of Sr. *Chriſtopher Wrens* contrivance of a *Weather-clock*, in order to compoſe a Hiſtory of Seaſons; with obſervations which are the moſt healthful or contagious to Men or Beaſts; which, the harbingers of Blights, Mildews, Smut, or any other accidents attending Men, Cattle, or Grain; ſo that at length being inſtructed in the Cauſes of theſe Evils, we may the eaſier prevent or find remedies for them. 2. Of a Clock lately contrived by Mr. *John Jones*, which moves by the Air, equally expreſt out of Bellows: 3. Of Gunpowder invented by *Fryer Bacon*, and of the Teleſcope known to the ſame: 4. Of an Inſtrument of Sir *Chr. Wrens*, which meaſures the quantity of Rain that falls, which as ſoon as 'tis full, empties it ſelf; whereby at the years end it is eaſie to compute how much has fallen upon ſuch a quantity of ground for all that time; in order to diſcover the Theory of Springs, Exhalations, &c. 5. Of the Arts and Ways, by which the ſeveral ſorts of Soyls are tilled in *Oxfordſhire*. 6. Of the Manufacture of the Stone- or *Collen*-wares, as Bottles, Juggs, &c. as alſo of the diſcover'd Myſtery of the *Heſſian* Wares, whereby Veſſels are made to retain all ſorts of penetrating Salts and Spirits; likewiſe of an Art of making a certain *Engliſh* Earth as white and tranſparent as *Porcellain:* All three by Mr. *Dwight.* 6. Of an excellent way to prevent the firing of Ricks of Hay and Stacks of Corn; as alſo of ſeveral ways of preſerving the latter from being eaten by Rats and Mice; whereof one is, by a peculiar kind of Rats-bane, that kills no Creatures but thoſe for which it is deſigned, except *Poultry*: See *p.* 257, 259. 8. Of a ſucceſsful way of grafting white *Frontiniac* upon the *Parſly* Vine; and the early *Red-cluſter* or *Currant-grape* upon the *Fox grape.* 9. Of a way of fatting Hogs with ſo much husbandry and ſo little trouble, that they cannot ſpoil a Bean. 10. Of a Mill, that grinds both *Apples* for Cider, and *Wheat* to Flower, which it ſifts at the ſame time into four different fineneſſes; as alſo *Oats,* which it culs from the husk, and winnows from the chaff, into pure Oatmeal; laſtly *Muſtard.* All which is performed at *Tuſmore* by one Horſe and Man; together, or ſeverally. 11. Of another Mill, that grinds Corn, cuts Stones, and bores Guns, altogether or ſeverally, at *Hanwell.* 12. Of a very ingenious device of making flat floors or roofs of *ſhort* pieces of Timber, continued to a great breadth without either Arch-work or Pillar to ſupport them, being ſuſtained only by the ſide-Walls and their own texture; by which means many times the defect of *long* timber, or miſtakes of Workmen, are ſupplied and rectified without any prejudice to the building; together with a demonſtration of this Work, given by Dr. *Wallis* in his Book *De Motu.* 13. Of the rare flat Floor of the *Theatre* in *Oxford*, unſupported by Pillars, and whoſe main beams are made of *divers* pieces of Timber, from ſide-wall to ſide-wall 80 foot over one way, and 70 the other, whoſe Lockages are quite different from any other, and in many other particulars perhaps not to be parallel'd. 14. Of the curious and ſignificant Painting of the Theater, largely explained. 14 Of the Art of ſinking a Colour a conſiderable depth into the body of poliſht white Marble, by application of it to the outſide only; by Mr. *Bird.* 16. Of an invention of *Etching*, perform'd in a very curious and ſpeedy way, by Sir *Chr. Wren.* 17. Of Mr. *Lee*'s Loom of weaving Silk-ſtockings. 18. Of the *Banqueting* Trade improved at *Witney.* 19. An Account of the *Starch-trade* of *Oxford.* 20. Of a way of teaching deaf and dumb perſons not only to underſtand what they read, but alſo to ſpeak and read intelligibly, by Dr. *Holder* and Dr. *Wallis*. 21. Of the Invention of an Univerſal Character, or Philoſophical Language, by Mr. *Dalgarno* and Dr. *Joh. Wilkins*, late L. Biſhop of *Cheſter*. 22. A ſtraight line found out equal to a Cycloid, by Sir *Chr. Wren*; and a ſtraight line found equal to a Curve, by Mr. *William Neil*. 23. A new Method, called the *Arithmetic of Infinites*, for the more expedit and effectual Inquiry into the Quadrature of Curvilinear figures, or other difficult Problems in Geometry, by Dr. *Wallis*. 24. Of conſiderable phænomena of Muſick diſcover'd by Mr. *Pigot* and Mr. *Noble*, ſhewing, that though Viol- or Lute-ſtrings rightly tuned do affect one another, yet moſt of them do it not in all places alike, as hath till now been ſuppoſed: Concerning which phænomena in all their caſes, an exquiſite ſolution hath been given by the Reverend and Learned Doctor *Narciſſus Marſh*, Principal of St. *Alban Hall* in *Oxford*; which particular was for want of information omitted in *Numb.* 134 of theſe *Tracts*, where this matter was briefly ſpoken of, and from whence the Reader ought to have been directed for more ſatisfaction to this Hiſtory, we are now deſcribing; wherein 'tis fully deliver'd, *p.* 288, *& ſeqq.* 25. Of the Invention of the Lympheducts, by Mr. *Jollif* of *Oxford*. 26. Of the many excellent Diſcoveries, made by Dr. *Willis* in his Book of Fermentation, of the Brain, of the Soul of Brutes, of the Pharmaceutice, &c. 27. Of Injecting liquors into the Veins of Animals, by Sir *Chr. Wren*; and of Transfuſing Blood out of one Animal into another, by Dr. *Lower*. To all which the Author would have added the mention of ſome of the many and new Experiments of the Noble Mr. *Boyle*, had he diſtinctly known, which of them were made by him at *Oxford*.

The whole is concluded with a particular Chapter of the *Antiquities* to be found in *Oxfordſhire*; but having been already ſomewhat prolix in my account of this Hiſtory, I muſt forbear to mention any particnlars of that Chapter, and deſire the Reader, to repair as well for this, as many other conſiderable Obſervations, to the Book it ſelf.

II. *L'ARCHITECTURE NAVALE*, *avec le ROUTIER des Indes Orientales & Occidentales*: *Par le Sieur* Daſſié; *à* Paris 1677. in 4°.

THe Author of this Book would have his Reader look upon it no otherwiſe than a ſmall Eſſay or Forerunner of abundance of excellent reſearches of his Curioſity, which he ſaith he is preparing for the publick. His main deſign in this work he affirms to have been no other, than to reduce into Art, as methodically as he could, a Science ſo neceſſary and uſeful to the State, to render it familiar, and to quicken thoſe that are knowing in the Mathematicks and in Naval Architecture, to enquire after infallible ways of making Ships ſail better, and to find out the juſt weight of a Ships burden, and its true Symmetry, and ſo to bring this Art to perfection.

The Order, by him obſerv'd in this Treaty, is this: In the *firſt* Book he delivers the Terms of Geometry, and the Uſe of the Compaſſes neceſſary to repreſent the plan and the proportion of a Ship; as alſo the uſual Terms of Marine; the Definitions of the ſeveral ſorts of Veſſels; the Proportions and Meaſures of all the parts of a Ship, exhibited in their ſeveral figures; a general Deſcription of all the Inſtruments, Workmen, and other neceſſaries for equipping a Fleet to go to Sea; together with an account of the Charges of building a Man of War of 106, and of another of 115 feet by the Keel. To which is added a liſt of the Officers, neceſſary to command and defend a Man of War; as alſo the Number and Names of the Men of War and their Officers now in the ſervice of his *French* Majeſty.

In the *ſecond* Book, he gives the explication of the Terms for the building of a Gally and Chaloup; and withal enumerates the ſeveral parts of them, repreſented alſo by their figures; adding likewiſe a general Deſcription of all neceſſaries for fitting out ſuch Veſſels, ſo as to keep ſix Months at Sea; together with the Orders of his King touching the Salutes at Sea.

The *third* Book contains the Tables of Longitude and Latitude of Places, and likewiſe of the Tydes, and their Currents; together with the Routs, Courſes and Diſtances of the principal Ports of all the four parts of the World, and the Shallows, Rocks and other dangers therein.

And foraſmuch as the Building of Ships ſerves principally for Trade, the Author hath, for the ſake of Merchants, annexed the *Routier* of the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, extracted out of the moſt modern and beſt Authors, containing above 30 Navigations, together with the proper Seaſons to make thoſe Voyages, and the ſeveral Soundings, Ankerings, and Sea-ports: Promiſing withal to publiſh in due time another Treatiſe under the Title of, *The Stience of the Pilot.*

Having thus given the Reader a general view of the whole, it may not be amiſs, to acquaint him with ſome particularities to be found in this Treatiſe. As,

1. That in the *firſt* part of it there is to be found a particular explication of the Proportion to be obſerved in the building of Ships from 60 feet by the Keel, to Ships of 140 feet; and likewiſe of the proportion to be obſerved for Men of War, from 400 Tuns upwards to 2000 Tuns; together with a *Table* to find the proportions for Men of War of the ſeveral rates, and for the ſeveral parts of them, and their reſpective Guns.

2. A Liſt of the *French* Fleet in the year 1671.

3. A Liſt of the Men of War built ſince the year 1671.

4. A particular Diſcourſe of the General motion of the Sea, which this Author, amongſt many others, affirms to be from Eaſt to Weſt, inclining towards the North when the Sun hath paſſed the Equinoctial Northward; and that, during the time the Sun is in the Northern Signs; but the contrary way, after the Sun hath repaſſed the ſaid Equinoctial Southward: Adding, that when this general motion is changed, the diurnal flux is changed likewiſe; whence it comes to paſs, that the Tides in divers places come-in during one part of the year, and go out the other; as on the coaſts of *Norway* in the *Indies*, at *Goa*, *Cochin-China*, *&c.* where whilſt the Sun is in the Summer-ſigns, the Sea runs *to* the ſhoar, when in the Winter-ſigns, *from* it. On the moſt Southern coaſts of *Tunquin* and *China*, for the ſix Summer-months the diurnal courſe runs from the North with the Ocean; but the Sun having repaſſed the Line towards the South, the Courſe declines alſo Southward. Thoſe that ſail from the coaſt of *Peru* Weſtward, when the Sun is in the Equinoctial, have the Winds and Tides directly from Eaſt to Weſt, between the Tropicks, and in a little time Ships arrive from the *Molucques* to *Peru* But when the Sun is in the Northern ſigns, the courſe of the Sea and the Wind tends Northward: And the Sun being in his greateſt declination, in the Tropick of *Cancer*, the Winds and Tides of the Eaſt extend themſelves unto the 30*th* degree of *Northern* Latitude, and ſometimes further. On the contrary, thoſe that ſail in the Southern Hemiſphere, are obliged to approach to the Line to meet the Eaſtern Winds. Again, when the Sun hath paſſed the Line Southward, the Eaſtern Winds and Tides extend themſelves unto the 40*th* degree of *Southern* Latitude; and therefore thoſe

that navigate in the Northern Hemiſphere, are conſtrain'd in the *Pacifique* Sea to decline Southward to the Equinoctial, to meet the Winds and Tides of the Eaſt for the *Molucques* and *Philippines*.

5. Notice is taken, that, ſome years ſince, a motion hath been found in the Ocean, that gives a ſlight motion to the whole Ocean in general; not that 'tis viſible,but yet ſufficiently perceived by Pilots: Foraſmuch as the *Engliſh* have obſerv'd, that they ſail more ſpeedily, with the ſame wind, in going from *England* to *Spain*, than from *Spain* to *England.* The *Spaniards* alſo have noted, that they ſometimes went out of *Spain* into the *Weſt-Indies* in 24 hours; but, that they could not return, how favourable ſoever the weather was to them, in leſs than four months.

6. Concerning the particular Voyages, deſcribed in the *Routier* above-intimated, they are, 1. A Voyage from *France* to the *Cape of Good Hope.* 2. From the Cape of *Lopo Gonſalues* to the River *Congo* and *Angola*, on the coaſt of *Guiny* and *Ethiopia.* 3. From *Lisbon* to *Malacca* in October, to arrive there in April, which is the time that the Weſt-winds reign on the *Indian* Coaſts. 4. From the Cape of *Good Hope* to *Moſambique* and *Goa*, when one paſſeth betwixt the Firm land and the Iſle of St. *Lorentz.* 5. From *Moſambique* to *Goa* in Auguſt; unto the end of which it is good to part, without ſtaying any longer. 6. From *Moſambique* to *Goa,* in the end of March. 7. From the Cape of *Good Hope*, without the Iſle of St. *Laurentz*, for *Goa* or *Cochin.* 8. Voyage toward the coaſt of *Africa*, when the Ship is Eaſt of the *Garayes* and of *Saja de Malla*, the ſeaſon being paſt, and the proviſion ſpent, ſo that there is no likelyhood of a poſſibility of arriving on the coaſt of *India*, and that one is conſtrained to winter at *Mombaſa* or *Moſambique*, which is the ſhorteſt way that can be taken. 9. From *Mombaſa* to *Goa*, in March and April. 10. A voyage that may be made, when a Ship comes in the after-ſeaſon to the Cape of *Good Hope*, and takes her courſe between *Terra ferma* and St. *Laurentz.* 11. From *Goa* to the Cape of *Good Hope* by *Moſambique*, paſſing between the *Terra ferma* and St. *Laurentz.* 12. From *Cochin* to the Cape of *Good Hope* by *Moſambique*. 13. From *Goa* to the C. of *Good Hope*, by paſſing without St. *Laurentz*, which is the old rout. 14. From the Cape of *Good Hope* to *Lisbon*, by the Iſle of St. *Helena.* 15. From the

Cape of *Good Hope* to *Lisbon* again, by the coaſt of *Angola*. 16. From *Angola* to *Lisbon*. 17. From *Lisbon* to *Malacca*, in October, to arrive there in April, which is the time of the Weſt-winds reign on the *Indian* Coaſts. 18. From *Lisbon* to *Malacca* in the ſeaſon of February and March. 19. From *Malacca* to *Lisbon*. 20. From *Malacca* to *Macao* in *China*. 21. From the Iſles of *Canton* and the coaſt of *China* towards *Nyngpo* and *Nanquin*. 22. From *Lampacon* near *Macao* towards *Japan*, as far as the Iſle of *Firando*. 23. From *Macao* to *Japan* and the Iſle of *Cabexuma*, as far as to the Haven of *Languaſaque*. 24. What courſe is to be taken to enter into the haven of *Languaſaque* in *Japan*. 25. Rout held by the Pilots from *Provence* to the *Eaſt-Indies*. 26. From the Iſle of *Gomera*, one of the Canaries, to the *Antiſles*, and thence to *Cartagena*, and *Nombre de Dios*, and ſo to the *Havana*. 27. The courſe and true marks from the Iſle *Deſirada*, as far as the coaſt of *Cartagena*, *Nombre de Dios*, *New Spain*, and the Canal of *Havana*. 28. From *Cape Vert* to *Braſil*, and to know the Coaſt and Havens of the ſaid Country of *Braſil*, as far as to the River *della Plata*. 29. From *Todos los Santos*, on the coaſt of Braſil. 30. From *Rio des Ilhas*, on the ſame coaſt. 31. To the haven, *Porto Seguro*, on the ſame coaſt. 32. To the haven called *Spirito Santo*, on the ſame coaſt. 33. From *Spir. Santo* to the Bay of St. *Vincent*. 34. From the Cape *Frio*, as far as *Rio della Plata*, with the particulars thereof. 35. The Ankrings and Soundings in the Roads and Havens of the *Mare Glaciale* and the *White Sea*. 36. The Soundings of the Havens of the *Baltique*, and the *German* Sea; as alſo of the Coaſt of *England*, beginning from the *Cape* of *Cornwall*, and ſo on; likewiſe of *Ireland*, *France*, *Biſcay*, *Gallicia*, *Portugal*, the Coaſts of *Africa*, the Iſles of *Tercera* and the *Canaries*, of *America*, and particularly of *Virginia*, *Florida*, and *New Spain*.

III. *Philoſophical Dialogues concerning the PRINCIPLES of Natural Bodies*; *by* W. Simpſon, *M.D.* Lond. 1677.

THe Learned and Induſtrious Author of theſe Dialogues endeavours to deliver in them a confirmation of the *Corpuſcularian* Philoſophy, taking-in *Seminal Principles* and *Ferments* to make up the generality of Mixt bodies in the World. Where he underſtands by *Seminal Principles* certain minute portions of *Acid* and *Sulphur*, concentred and wrapt up by the

Author of Nature in ſmall rayments of Matter, which Principles are to him the Mechanical Agents included in all thoſe bodies commonly called *Seeds*; not but that theſe Principles themſelves are alſo material, and, in his opinion, ultimately reducible into *Water* (which he would have the Material Principle of all Concretes,) but with this difference, that they are pure and very ſubtile parts (engaged in groſſer ones) adapted for that motion; which he ſuppoſes abſolutely neceſſary in the fabrick of all Mixts. By *Ferments* he means the aforeſaid Principles, (or Seminal ſparks hidden in matter) actually put into motion, and by the variety of that motion producing the variety of bodies.

This ſignification of his Seminal and Fermental principles he illuſtrates by the Generation both of *Vegetables* and *Animals*; eſteeming the ſaid generation to be no other than a natural Evolution or Expanſion of the implanted Seminal principles contained in the minute Seed or *Embrio*, and rendred fruitful or prolific by the odour of a ſpirituous ferment. So that theſe Seminal Principles, carried on by a mutual colliſion of Mechanical Agents, are, to him, the very groundwork of all natural *Fire* in bodies, and that theſe little Fires, harboured in ſo many minute portions of Matter as there are variety of things, give motion and vigour to every body wherewith they are cloathed. Moreover, the Author conſidering Bodies in their Generation, and Mutation, and reducing them to their ſeveral *Claſſes*, he finds, there are ſeven Complications, or ſeven ways of Aggreſſions of his Principles, Acids and Sulphurs; and conſequently ſo many ſorts of Fires, hid in the boſom of things, according to thoſe ſeven Modifications of the Principles, by which they variouſly combine to the raiſing of bodies, and to the diſſolving of them again.

And theſe ſeven Complications he thus reckons up: The *firſt* is, when the Principles combine in ſuch a peculiar Colliſion, as that the *Ethereal* matter is interwoven therewith, and is fomented by a continual ſupply from the perpetual circulation of that Æther; of which ſort he makes the *Solar* Fires to be, becauſe made from the ſame principles that the Solar rays are: ſuch as Light and Heat in the Macrocoſm.

The *ſecond* is, when the aforeſaid Principles do accoſt each other by a *gentle* colliſion, either progreſſive from the Center, as Generation; or retrogreſſive from the ſuperficies, as Putrefaction.

The *third* is, when the Principles by a *ſtronger* and more ſenſible colliſion hit each other; which he diſtinguiſhes into *Natural* and *Artificial*; the *former*, ſuch as is manifeſt among Vegetables in their ripened Juyces, whoſe principles ſtruggle (in our Authors language) with ſtronger colliſions: The *latter*, ſuch as is ſeen in every effervеſcence between factitious Alcalie's and Acids.

The *fourth* is the moſt high and rapid motion the Principles are capable of, and whence reſults the *ratio formalis* of Culinary or common Fire; and by which complication the phænomena belonging to that Fire, may be ſolved.

The *fifth* is, when the Principles, after they are by the moſt rapid colliſion brought to an ignition, are tranſmitted from their own into other bodies, where having penetrated, they are by a kind of fixation locked up, and ſo become the cauſes of divers *phænomena*; as it is apparent in the *Calces* of Mettals made in *forma ſicca*, as of Lead, Iron, Mercury, &c.

The *ſixth* is, when the Principles are complicated by a certain colliquation; thence by our Author called *Ignes colliquativi*, and by him diſtinguiſh't in *Cauſtical*, *Corroſive*, and *Putrefactive*. The *firſt* again into *Lixivial* (as the fixt Alcalies of Plants, fixt Nitre, *Calx vive*,) and *Veſicatory*, as Chymical Oyls, Cantharides, and ſome Plants. The *ſecond* (which are the *Corroſive*) take their original from Mineral principles colliquated by force of Fire; whence all corroſive *Menſtrua*. The third, namely the *putrefactive*, is made threefold again, *Peſtilential*, *Venemous*, and *properly Putrefactive*: Concerning all which, he refers us to his *Tentamen Phyſiologicum*, intended to be publiſhed by him.

The *ſeventh* and laſt complication is, when the Principles are fixed by an intimate and radical union; whence ariſe Fires *ſui generis*, which by reaſon of the fixity and the inſeparable connexion of the principles, ſuffer no deflagration of parts, nor any injuries by our ſtrongeſt fire; ſuch as to him are the *Philoſophical Elixir*, the liquor *Alkaleſt*, and the *Mercurius Philoſophorum*.

So far his Seven Complications; which whether they are conſonant to the nature of things, and comprehenſive enough to explicate all phænomena of the World by, muſt be left to the profeſſed and ſagacious Searchers of Nature to determine.

IV. *A New Treatiſe of* CHYMISTRY, &c. *written in* French *by* Chriſtopher Glaſer, *and now faithfully* Engliſhed *by* F.R.S. London, 1677. *in* 8°.

THis Author having reflected upon the cauſes, why many have declaimed againſt Chymical Writers and even againſt Chymiſtry it ſelf, maketh it his buſineſs in this Treatiſe to publiſh a ſhort and eaſie method for the happy attainment of all rhe moſt neceſſary preparations of Chymiſtry; aſſuring us, that the conſidering Reader ſhall find therein nothing tedious, ſuperfluous, or defective in any matter that deſerves to be known, and that, though indeed the Preparations of all Chymical matters cannot be found therein, yet ſufficient Examples of them will be had from it; affirming withal, that he hath deliver'd no operation, but what he has made and well experienced himſelf, and what any one, following the Rules by him preſcribed, may do after him.

As for the *Theory,* he ſpeaks ſuccinctly, yet ſeems to ſay ſo much of it as may ſuffice for direction to the Preparations: performing his operations on *Minerals*, *Vegetables*, and *Animals*, and proceeding therein orderly, without omitting any neceſſary directions.

Advertiſement.

DISTANCES WITHOUT SCALE and COMPASS: *A New large Map of* England *full ſix foot ſquare, wherein computed and meaſured Miles are entred in figures: Deſigned by Mr.* John Adams *in the* Inner-Temple. *Sold by Mr.* Gregory King *at the Eaſt corner*-Piazza *houſe of* Jame's-ſtreet Covent-Garden; *Mr.* John Smith *Teacher of the Viol and Guittar at the* Mermaid, *next door to the* Bull-head *Tavern in* Cheapſide; *Mr.* Thomas Baſſet *at the* George *near St.* Dunſtans *Church in* Fleetſtreet; *and Mr.* Richard Chiſwel *at the* Roſe *and* Crown *in St.* Pauls Church-yard. *Price ready made up Two Guinies.*

Imprimatur,

May 31.
1677. *JONAS MOORE* R.S.V.Pr.

London, *Printed for* John Martyn, *Printer to the* R. *Society*, 1677.